Amusements, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-This Evening at 8,-Grand APOLLO HALL-This Evening at 8.—Grand Ban-quet of Humor, Sailre, and Music. Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

BROADWAY THEATER. - This Evening at 71. BROOKLYN ATHENEUM-This Evening at 8.-

BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREL HALL, Tammany Buildtrouth st., adjoining Academy of Music. This Evinals, the Midnight Greenan Bender." Bryant's Mins EU. PEAN CINCUS, Thirty-fourth-st, and Broad-my-This Afternoon at 24, and Keening at 5.—Feats of Horsemanship, lines Rebinson, Jennie Walson, etc.

FIFTH-AVE. ART GALLERY.—This Day—Free KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.-No. 726 Broadway.

Magic Temple, No. 616 Broadway-This Afternoon at 24, and Bresing at 5.—Robert Nickle.

MAIRE'S GYMNASIUM, No. 20 St. Marks Place—This reging at 1 - Second Semi-Annual Geometry, No. 20 St.

MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, No. 845 Broad-New-York Circus, Fourteenth-st.—This Afternoon 24, and Evening at 8.—"Cinderells," Display of Athletic Skill. Meliat 74, and Evening at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Under the Gas-Light." Mrs. Couway, J. K. Mortimer. NIBLO'S GARDEN. - This Evening at 8. - "After

OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Afternoon at 11, and regard at 2. "Hought bumpty," G. L. For. Breaing at 8.—"Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fol.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, No. 389 Broadway.—
Lasteres on Phrenology, Physiology, and Physiognomy, this Day at 12.

(Physiology, Physiology, and Physiognomy, this Day at 12. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—This Evening at 8.—"Barbe

PUTNAM'S Art GALLERY.—This Day and Evening.—

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, No. 585 Broadway— This Bressing,—Opera House—" Barber Brown, or the Pacific Stores." STEINWAY HALL.—This Evening at 8,—Grand Con-THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening at 71.—"Gen-

WALLACK'S THEATER—This Evening at 8.—"The WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATER,

Broadway and Thirtisthes. This Afternoon at 2, and Evening at 8...
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STRUP, we have been relieved from sleepleas nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health-the little "llow will wake up bright, cheerful, and refreshed [Christian Cabinet. Be sure and call for

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having the fite simile of "Cunris & PRERENS" on the outside wrapper.

st. N. V., reats with Special Prescriptions, Palling, Loss and Prenaturely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Ecesona, Ringworm, and all diseases of the scale which destroy the hair. The Doctor curves Molies and Wens without cutting, pain or sears; also Genedones (black worms or grabs). Morth Patches, Preckles, Unnatural Red Noses, Primpler Faces, and all exceptions upon the face or other parts of the body. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory Circular. Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-WILCOX SILVER PLATE CO.,

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this anorning, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price \$

Western Social Science Association, Auc-Logan, the Eric War Reopened, Board of Health, the Difficulty at Williams College, National Christian Convention, the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, the Women's Hospital, the Loev Bridge, Suicide in a Hotel, the Fernando Wood Leaves English and Killed the Loew Bridge, Suicide in a Holel, the Fernando Wood Leases, Run Over and Killed, Alleged Theft of Bonds, the Royal Insurance Bond Robbery, Board of County Canvassers, Card from Major Pauline Cushman, the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the Courts may be found on the Second Page; the Money and other Markets on the Third; Literary on the Sixth, and Real Pstate on the Seventh Page.

ment of the insane, and the increase of population, were the topics discussed.

We invite attention to the appeal in behalf of the Cretans published in another column.

The official majorities of New-Jersey are an-

nounced as follows: Seymour, 2,880; Randolph

(Governor), 4,618. Chief-Engineer Humphreys estimates that \$6,238,000 will carry the Engineers' Corps of the Army through to the close of the fiscal year

Mr. Postmaster-General Randall's accounts grow worse and worse. The expenditures continue to increase faster than the receipts; all the funds of the Department are exhausted; and for next year Mr. Randall wants an appropriation of \$4,000,000. Moreover, he assures us that things never will be any better.

ending June 30, 1869,

The combat in Florida thickens. Lieut. Gov. Gleason issues a proclamation calling upon the citizens to support him in exercising the office from which he claims that Gov Reed is virtually suspended by impeachmen and the prospect for the peace of the little State is gloomy.

We have received a number of communication tions from the students of Williams College, sex eral of which are neither polite nor grammatica One of the best of them is printed on anothe page. We are rejoiced to know that the youn gentlemen have gone back to their books. is clear that their education is not yet con

With official returns from all the counti but two, as printed in another column, th total vote of New-York foots up 848,278, which 419,556 are for Grant, and 428,722 fe Seymour; Seymour's majority, 9,166. Hoffman majority is 27,322. The official vote of New York City is returned as follows: Seymon 108,316; Grant, 47,702; Hoffman, 112,523; Gri wold, 43,372.

The effect of the XIVth Constitution Amendment upon the station of civil office in the South is becoming an important que tion. We have scarcely escaped the discussion -softens the gums, cures wind cohe, and regulates the bowels. in the Tennessee Senate when an argumen arises as to the eligibility of a Judge of t United States District Court in Virginia, as the consequent validity of his appointment an official acts. The decision will be awaitwith great interest.

> The Erie Railroad war was reopened yeste day with renewed vigor. Messrs. Belmont as Lucke appeared as the complainants again Messrs, Fisk, Gould, Lane, Diven, and other who are charged with having obtained contr of the Erie Railway Company, through t legal proceedings of last Spring, for the pu pose of using the money of the Company f their own private speculations. The Fi party are charged with illegal issues of stoto an enormous amount, and are, furthermore declared to be irresponsible and unfit cust dians of the interests of the Company. The junction prayed for was granted.

The report of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, printed in another column, regarding affairs in the Department of the Cumberland, gives a valuable official history of the Ku-Klux Klan. The report draws a gloomy picture of the present condition of affairs in Tennessee and Kentucky. "It is mortifying to acknowledge," says Gen. Thomas, "that the State and local laws, and | ter-12 in all-and in no others. The remain- last cont that it can be made to yield. Thirty-"public opinion favors it." This is the language of a dispassionate official report, from one of our most honored generals.

The news thus far received of the progress of the English elections shows what we have always predicted-a large Liberal majority in the new House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone has been returned from both Greenwich and Whitby, and among the other prominent Liberals elected are Mr. Bright, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Layard, Mr. Kinglake, and Sir Roundel Palmer. ties than Seymour has gained on McClellan's Among the candidates who have been defeated vote; and the vote of those Counties is plainly are John Stuart Mill and Anthony Trollope. The Liberal gain in the new Parliament so far as is yet known is 23 over their majority in the last, both parties gaining an increased representation from the increased constitu- of their population-swelled by voting the

The Democratic State Central Club of South Carolina, through its President, Gen. Wade Hampton, has issued an address to its fellowthings, some wise, and some foolish. Gen. Hampton advises the party to devote its energies to agriculture, manufactures, education, and immigration, and herein he has our cordial objects that the South can best labor for its own regeneration. If the chivalry will also adopt his recommendation to "gather wisdom "from failure," they will discard the political teachings of men like Hampton, who have been the cause of all their miseries, and who have contributed more than anybody else to their defeat.

An interesting table, showing the cost of mail service in the Southern States, is given among our Washington dispatches to-day. It appears that the cost of carrying the mails in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, for the past year, has been \$2,168,459-nearly double the cost in 1866, which was \$1,086,527. The excess of the price of contracts over the receipts, in the same States, is about \$650,000. and to this amount must be added the salaries of postmasters and assistants to get the aggregate of the burden which the Southern mail service imposes on the country. The excess in intellectual or moral fitness for self-zovern- great men in it are Andrew Johnson and Alexof the contract prices over receipts of the service to California, Oregon, and the Territories is not less than \$2,000,000.

The mails and the wires continue to be burdened with stories of the disturbances of Nature, of floods and whirlwinds, furious tides, and trembling of the earth. From the 15th to the 18th of October, or, rather, about the time when there were earthquakes in the East Indies and "tidal waves" in the Sandwich Islands, a storm of wind and rain destroyed the City of Alamos and several smaller towns setts, in this City. or elsewhere. To this end, in Sonora and Lower California, sweeping them it was proposed, in the late Constitutional Conaway and causing loss of life. In England, vention of our State, to apportion the State Germany, and Bucharest there have been fresh into Senate and Assembly Districts whereof earthquakes, and a remarkable depression and each should choose three Senators or Assemsubsequent rising of the waters of the Baltie blymen: each voter being allowed to east his

Chicago. Woman's place and work, the treat- Luis Potosi between the 3d and 6th insts. To should amount to one-fourth of the entire crown all, there comes a fresh and exceedingly violent eruption of Vesuvius.

THE GIANT FRAUD.

The largest aggregate vote ever polled in this State, prior to the present month, was that of 1864, when Lincoln received 368,735, McClellan 361,986: together 730,721. The vote for Governor in 1866 was-Fenton 366,315; Hoffman 353,-526: together 718,841. The vote of last year stood -McKean (Repub.) 325,099; Nelson (Dem.) 373,-029: together 698,128. The State was polled out as clearly in 1864 as it could be, and very nearly so in 1866.

Such were the data whereon, after a careful survey of the field, we concluded that New-York could not be carried against Gen. Grant by legal votes; and we now reiterate that it could not and has not been. We said, after hearing from judicious Republicans in every quarter, "We shall give Gen. Grant not less than 400,000 votes; and that is more than ail the legal votes that can be polled against him. He can only be beaten here by frauds "so enormous as to defy all calculation." -TOTAL VOTE- - INCREASE -

	1864.	1865.	Grant	Seymour over McClellan
411	00110	00017	193	1 1146
Albany			193	5
Allegany		9378.		
Broome		9612.		T
Cattaraugus.		10021.		i. Same
Cayuga		13141		
Chautauqua .		14828.		
Chemung	6401	7417.	41	
Chenango		9968.		
Clinton	7017	7921.		475.00
Columbia	10116	10994		
Cortland	6046	6191.		
Delaware	9546	9909		4 39
Dutchess	13844	15691.		
Erie	26431	30224		
Essex	5388	5756.	38	
Franklin	4676	5667	56	
Fulton& Han	ilton 5859	6075.	40	
Genesee		7101	65	
Greene		7401	36	
Herkimet		9455		9. 198
Jefferson		14303		1 40
*Kings		66985.	684	
Lewis		6650	93	4 327
Livingston		8288		3 188
Madison		10434.		
	A secondary and	21701	147	
Montgomery		7790		200
Stonegomery North		150018	1109	
New-York	9126	9814	28	0 408
Niagara		23969	51	TO THE PERSON NAMED IN
Oneida		21872		11.5.7
Onondaga		0045	07	100
Ontario		9945		TO WINDS
Orange	13417	16005		200
Orleans			76	
Oswego		15671		
Otsego		12643		
Putnam	3061	2285		5
Queens	9684	1136L		The second secon
Rensselaer	18536		122	
Richmond		5510		
Rockland		4628		The state of the s
St. Lawrence		15829		200
Saratoga		11702		
Schenectady	4572	4796		190
Schoharie		8020	41	(E) (E) (E) (E)
Schuyler		4811		
Seneca	5947	6094		
Steuben	13919	15108		
Suffolk	8003	8774		
*Sullivan		6085		
Tioga		7514		
Tompkins	7514	7546	17	
Ulster	14606	16568	114	
Warren	4368	4950	31	
Washington	9863	10723	44	
Wayne	10514	10727		
Westchester	16962	21308	203	
Wyoming	6691	6817	10	6 2
Yates	4729	4886	10	0 57

Seym'r over McC... 67021 Seymour has gained upon McClellan's vote son, Kings, New-York, Niagara, Queens, Rock-

..700721 848278

above in Italies compose this City and its sub-

-The above table shows just how and

Ten Thousand.

out of their choice for President-in this City and its suburbs. Gen. Grant has gained more on Lincoln's vote in a majority of the Counhonest and fair-the increase since 1864 being no more than was to be expected. But the vote of this City and its suburbs has been swelled in enormous disproportion to the increase

same men over and over six to twenty times, and making voters illegally, by means of forged Naturalization Certificates, out of men who have just landed from Europe. Thus, and thus only, have New-York and New-Jersey citizens, urging them to do a great variety of been made to record a verdict which they never gave-a verdict in favor of Seymour, Slavery, Secession and their sympathising mourners. Believing in a God of Omnipotent Justice, we confidently trust that this gigantic approval. It is by a proper attention to these | villainy will yet recoil on the heads of its authors and cover them with the infamy they

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Representation is simply what its name imports representation. When, therefore, we find that, in any community, Massachusetts for instance, 175,487 votes are entitled to ten representatives, and yet that matters are so managed that the 48,745 voters who go one way have no representatives at all, and the 125,742 who go the other way have the whole ten, it is evident that this is not representation, but mis presentation. The thing is not put forth to view as it is. Justice requires that the total of voters be divided by the number of representatives to be chosen, and then to every such quotient, of whatever opinion, one representative be allowed. Were this, which is the true equal rights and not the pinchbeck partisan article, carried out in the above case, counting fractions over half as one, Massachusetts would be represented in the House by three Democrats and seven Radicals, instead of, as now, falsely pictured forth by the whole ten of the latter stripe.

Massachusetts must be reconstructed in this matter, and with her the false principle that feeds her menopoly, as it does others. From The World.

Comments by The Tribune. The City of New-York contains about 50,000 Republican voters to not more than 80,000 Democrats. No one will seriously contend that the Republicans are inferior to the Democrats by hix Democrats only, in the State Senate by six Democrats only, in the last Assembly by twenty-one Democrats, and in the next Assembly by twenty Democrats to one Republican. The World does not object to this ; it regrets only the failure of Massachusetts to elect Demo-Democratic voters is much less than that of the Republicans in this City.

THE TRIBUNE is in favor of the representation of all the People, whether in Massachuthe second day's proceedings of the Western scientific speculation. Mexico, too, has had if he saw fit. The consequence would be that taxation, we shall depend upon the Secretary man threatened "desolation" for New-York Sold Science Association in its late session at | carthquakes, sheeks having been felt near San | every district wherein the political minority of the Treasury and the Special Commissioner | and Boston unless they embraced the Morenan |

number of voters, would be represented by two members of the stronger and one of the weaker party. Thus, St. Lawrence gives the largest Republican majority of any county in the State, is probably more decidedly Republican than any portion of the State of equal population, and now sends three Republicans (by districts) to the Assembly. Under the proposed system, the Democrats would nominate a single candidate for that county, and would print his name thrice on each ballot voted by them, with this result: Republican vote (for Grant) 11,888
Democratic vote, 3,941—triplicated 11,823

Here, supposing every man who voted for Grant to have voted also for every one of the

three Republican candidates for Assembly, they would all be elected; but there would be no probability of this. No three candidates for a lower office ever each ran fully up to the popular head of the ticket. The result would doubtless be much more faithfully foreshadowed by the vote for Governor, which is as follows:

Griswold's total in St. Lawrence Co...........11,385 Hoffman's do.4,015 Triplicated 12.045 electing the Democratic candidate for Assembly over the lowest of the three Republicans. So in this City: If it were made one Assembly district, the Republicans would nominate but seven candidates, and print the name of each thrice on its ballots. Supposing the Democrats to run a full ticket, and to swindle us atrociously by repeaters and counterfeit Naturalization Certificates as they did at the late election, the return would be nearly as follows: For the 2: Democratic candidates, each. . 107,669

For the 7 Republican candidates...... 47,778x3=143,334 -electing, with 14 Democrats, the 7 Republicans over the 7 lowest Democrats.

This plan would enable almost or quite every citizen to be represented in either House by a representative of his choice, while securing a majority in either House to a majority of the voters in the State.

CUBA.

The fact that the insurrection against Spanish rule in Cuba has not been subdued-about the only fact which is allowed to reach us through the dispatches and other advices vouchsafed us from Havana-invests correlative facts with grave importance. For instance:

I. It is a fact that the rising in Cuba was not prompted by the revolution in Spain, as we formerly supposed. The Cuban rising preceded the Spanish, and was entirely independent of it.

II. It is a fact that the great body of the native planters neither expect nor desire to retain Slavery, no matter what may be their form of government or who may rule over them. They recognize the truth that the overthrow of Slavery in the United States has rendered its perpetuation in the West Indies impossible -that its decease is a question of months rather than years. Some of them rejoice at this; others may regret it; but all comprehend it.

III. It is a fact that the native Cubans are all but unanimous in their ardent desire for independence of Spain, and nearly so in their wish to enter into our Union. Fettered, gagged, hoodwinked, and often garroted or shot for this desire, they cherish it the more intensely and unanimously because of the perils and pains to which it exposes them. 51378 67021 Killing another thousand or two more will only render the survivors more emphatic and united in their detestation of Spanish rule.

-The aversion of most Cubans to such rule, more than Grant has gained upon Lincoln's no matter under what form, rests on very in the Counties of Broome, Chemung, Jeffer- intelligible grounds. Cuba is about the last colony of a European kingdom that is held on land, Saratoga, Steuben, Tompkins, Westches- the bad old principle of squeezing from it the "the more powerful force of public opinion, do ing 48 Counties give larger gains to Grant on odd Millions of Dollars per annum are taxed "not protect citizens of the Department from Lincoln's vote than Seymour has made on out of it by Spain, to be repaid in part "violence. Indeed, crime is committed because McClellan's vote. The Counties we have placed by the array of horse, foot and artillery, required to urbs, and they give Seymour a net gain over an unmifigated despotism. Those Thirty-odd McClellan's vote of 30,119. In all but these Millions per annum are paid by Cubans and five Counties, Gen. Grant has a net gain on received by Spaniards-hardly a dollar of them Lincoln's majority over Seymour of more than return into any Cuban's pocket. After paying all the expenses of the "Ever Faithful" island, a net profit of Ten Millions is poured into the where the People of New-York were swindled ever-yawning treasury of old Spain. Is it a wonder-that Cuba wearies of this unceasing

> Take an instance of paternal rule; Cuba produces Sugar, Tobacco, &c., in luxminnt perfection, but buys most of the food of her 1,200,000 people. That food would naturally be drawn from the United States; but normous discriminating duties constrain its importation from Spain. Well: Spain has had a scanty harvest this year, and has no food to spare: what now? The food is exported from the United States to Spain, and thence reexported to Cuba, which receives it charged with the cost and damaged by the taint and sweat of two voyages across the Atlantic! Is it a wonder

> that Cuba is restless under such a rule? We do not assume to predict the result of the present rising in Cuba, any more than that of the simultaneous revolution in Spain. It may be that the Spaniards will crouch to the voke of a new monarch, and that Cuba may be forced to submit once more to the despotic domination of Spain. But, if so, we shall feel and rejoice that the disaster is inevitably transient-that Spain shall yet be a Republic, and Cuba an independent, self-governed State, seeking alliance and fraternity wherever her own interest and inclination shall dictate. Meantime, we tender the patriots of either land assurances of the sympathy and good wishes of a very large portion of our countrymen.

A celebrated American statesman, of whom some account is recorded in "The Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit," is known to the world as the author of the tremendous "Pogram Defiance." Another celebrated character promises to go down to posterity as the composer of several equally awful things which history will probably remember as the " Delmar Defi-"ances." Their main purpose is to show that a rascally Radical Congress and idiotis heads of departments are sending the country rapidly to the devil, and that the only really ment. Yet the City is represented in Congress | ander Delmar. In a document published last September, Mr. Delmar defied not only the officers of the Treasury and Revenue, but common sense also, and the rules of arithmetic, in attempting to show that the Government could not possibly get money enough to make both ends meet. Now we are warned crats to Congress, though her proportion of that he meditates another exposition of statistical fallacies on the subject of local taxation. Any figures relating to this important topic would be acceptable, if we could only be sure that the figures would not lie; but Mr. Delmar has so frequently illustrated his conspicuous inability to state a mathematical truth, that we fear his report will not be accepted with that confiding thankfulness with which the public ought to receive the labors of a distinguished man for the good of the coun-We print on the second page, this morning, has given occasion in Europe for interesting three votes (or two of them) for the zame person, try. If there is anything wrong in our local

of Internal Revenue to point it out and indicate how it can be set right; but at the risk of seeming ungrateful, we must decline accepting Mr. Delmar as an authority for any statistical statement whatever.

HOW THE TAX-LEVIES WERE PUT THROUGH.

We ask pardon of Mr. N. B. La Bau, Member of Assembly last Winter (and now reclected) from Warren County, for printing so much of a private letter just received from him as helps to explain the passage of our infamous City and County Tax-Levies through our last Legislature. Mr. La Bau says: "Gov. Fenton sent a Message to the House, inviting

in a proper manner, its attention to the early disposal of these Levies. The Message was denounced by the Demo-crats, and even motions made to return it to the Governor as insulting.

"Mr. Pitts and myself supported that Message, and defended the Governor's action.

"The Tax-Levies were not reported to the House till the ast end of the session, and then made a special order forthwith. When these bills came up in Committee of the whole House, the printed bill was not upon the files of half the members.

" Knowing the character of the bills, I sought to stay progress and amend them.
"This I tried to do on the floor of the House, but in

vain; as the Speaker [Hitchman] would not recognize me "While I was on my feet for the purpose, Mr. Frear [Dem.] moved that the Committee rise and report pro-

" I then asked him aloud whether the minority were to be permitted to amend. He shook his head-No. "The bill was almost immediately ordered to a third reading; and, while the roll was being called, I, in disgust and anger, picked up my papers and left, without

going through the farce of voting No upon a bill I had seen gagged in endeavoring to amend." -And now, if the Republicans who voted for that bill, and especially those who helped report it in and put it through the Senate (where they had power to stop it) will tell us what were their inducements for taking that

course, we shall know just how and why Gen. Grant was swindled out of the vote of the State of New-York.

Our readers are already aware that, by some peculiar process of drawing which we do not profess to understand, Judge Barnard's Grand Jury has been made up in very large measure of Tammany politicians, who are supposed to be more or less intimately connected with the Ring. The report goes that this Jury purposes indicting the Citizens' Association and examining Peter Cooper on the affairs of his admirable institute, and has been industriously seeking material for an assault upon the Police Commissioners. In the matter of election frauds, the Jury is said to have contented itself with examining Republicans who are supposed to have spent money in the canvass, and is entirely blind to the enormous frauds by which Tammany Hall is known to have secured the return of John T. Hoffman. If the Grand Jury really means to do its duty let it inquire how many legal voters there are in the house occupied by Police Justice Shandley, and how many citizens are sheltered in the hospitable tenements of Coroner Kgenan, Supervisor Tweed, and Alderman Norton. Let it examine the cases in which city officials are said to have been involved in the "repeating" business. Let it ask if any Alderman, on election day, furnished a gang of repeaters with slips showing under what names they were to vote. Let it find out about that secret circular to which Mr. S. J. Tilden's name was attached. Then let it examine every suspected Republican, by all means. But no whitewashing, if you please.

The Clyde (N. Y.) Times reprints the famous secret circular issued from the rooms of the Democratic State Committee in the name of Mr. Tilden, and adds these pertinent remarks:

"Lyons, Nov. 3, 1868.

"Fill up the above dispatch as soon as your polls close, with about the majority you think your town will give, with about the majority you think your town will give, putting it high enough, and send it by telegraph to Mr. Tweed. The expense is guaranteed at New-York. Sign your name to the dispatch. Yours,

This was written by a citizen of Lyons, the acknowledged leader of Democracy in this county, and who has grown gray in its service, and addressed to a citizen of clyde, who has for years been the most prominent Democratic politician in this piace. Now let any honeat man read those two circulars tegether, and then examine the election returns in New-York City, where already it is ascertained the Democratic Inspectors of Election have returned several thousands more votes as east than there were registered voters in their districts, and the proof of fraud and conspiracy reaching down to every town in the State is full, absolute, and irresistible.

Why send estimate to Tweed of the result, when, by waiting one hour, the exact count could be sent i Why be sure to "put it high enough." I why send to Bill Tweed as soon as your polls close? Everything is now plain. An "estimate" was needed at the close of the polls to enable the managers in the city to make up any needed majority there, where Hofman. Tweed, Sweeny, and Ben. Mood run the machine and grow rich out of their political plunderings.

As the author of "The Pickwick Papers" remarks, "volumes could not say more."

Dr. Tait, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, is succeeded in the Bishopric of London by Dr. Jackson, who has been Bishop of Lincoln since 1853. The English delight to be ruled in their episcopal dioceses by schoolmasters, Dr. Longley, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, having been for some time head master of Harrow, while Dr. Tait, his successor, was head master of Rugby, and the new Bishop of London of the Proprietory Grammar School at Islington. Archdeacon Wordsworth, who succeeds Dr. Jackson in the See of Lincoln, is a nephew of the poet and a distinguished writer, but, like the others, a schoolmaster, baving been head master of Harrow. He was educated at Winchester before entering at Trinity College, Oxford, and was captain of the cricket eleven in the first match between Winchester and Harrow, his brother the Bishop of St. Andrews being captain of the Harrow eleven. Dr. Wordsworth was appointed canon of Westminster by "Orange-Peel" long after the distinguished statesman had veered around to more generous views respecting the claims of Irish Catholics to emancipation, and Dr. Jackson owed his preferment to the Earl of Aberdeen,

It is consoling to reflect, in the midst of the general hubbub, that there is one community in the world whom neither rumbling earthquakes, nor volcanoes belching fire, nor the sea roaring destruction, can terrify from their serenity. We allude to the Latter Day Saints of Salt Lake City. On the strength of a rather vague prediction by Mr. Joseph Smith about the "testimony of earthquakes" which were to come at no particular time, and to no particular place, they have the satisfaction of exclaiming, after every shock, "We told you so!" and The Descret News coolly remarks, "These occurrences cause no surprise among the people of "Utah; we should be disappointed if they did not "occur." As the prophesy is susceptible of application ad libitum, there is very little danger of disappointment, since an earthquake is happening somewhere every day of the year. There is another prediction by a Mormon seer, however, which has a more strictly local application, and at first blush looks ominous. Some thirty-six years ago, this gentle-

creed. But what is "Cosolation?" How de we know we have not had it already? Has not Boston lost the Cunard steamers, and New-York gone for Hoffman by 70,000 majority ?

Ex-President Roberts of Liberia, now in this country soliciting aid for the Liberian College, of which he is President, states that that Republic has made conquests of the interior tribes until it now has a total population of 600,000 souls, of whom only about 18,000 are emigrant negroes from America. It is a singular and atrocions fact, now first coming to the knowledge of the public, that this Republic founded as an asylum of freedom for emaneipated slaves, has permitted the continuance of Slavery among the interior tribes which it has conquered on a very extensive scale. President Roberts is quoted as admitting that the wealth of the interior chiefs, like that of the savage tribes of Africa, is measured by their number of wives and slaves. Efficient steps should be taken to rescue Liberia from this lapse into a slaveholding province, and it will be well for those who are solicited in the name of freedom and humanity to contribute to a Liberian College to inquire whether the gratuitous education of the sons of these slaveholding chiefs may not inure to the growth of Slavery, rather than of Freedom.

The state of affairs in New-Zealand causes the British Government an anxiety very much like that which oppresses our own with respect to the Indian question. Their long and costly wars with the Maori tribes have not secured the colonists even the near prospect of peace and they are perplexed not only how to subdue the savages but how to treat them afterward The island now contains 190,000 English set. tlers and only 40,000 or 50,000 natives, who are not all friendly to one another. The last outbreak began this Summer with the mutiny and escape of a body of Maori convicts stationed on the Chatham Islands, to the eastward of New-Zealand. They made their way to the nearest shore of their native island, and organized with some of the tribes a band of outlaws who have hitherto defeated all attempts to subdue them. They will be put down, of course, in time; but the task may be a long and a bloody one, and after it is done the people are asking themselves, what then !

The growing taste for popular lectures on scientific subjects will receive a powerful impulse this season from an admirable series of lectures shortly to be begun at Steinway Hall under the auspices of the American Institute. Some of the best scientific men in the United States have united in the undertaking. President Barnard will open the course, on the 25th of November, with a lecture on the Microscope and its revelations; and among the other distinguished men whose names appear in the list are Prof. Guyot, who will discourse on the Barometer; Prof. Silliman, the apt title of whose essay is "The Philoso-"phy of the Tea-Kettle;" Mr. James Hall and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, well-known authorities on geological topics; Dr. Doremus; and the able English zoologist, Mr. Waterbouse Hawkins. The course, we presume, will be highly popular, as it certainly ought to be.

The excitement attending the election contest in England is said to be intense, and it is plain that the people appreciate the importance of the political transformation through which the kingdom is passing. Instances are rare in history of a revolution so radical and yet so peaceful. The supremacy of the aristocracy is passing away with astonishing rapidity; and although the power will not be completely transferred to the people in this election, nor yet perhaps in the next, the day is evidently close at hand when the commons of England will be really and thoroughly represented in the House to which, by a constitutional fiction, they have long given their name.

A morning paper finds fault with the regulation which requires the police to stop anybody they may encounter carrying parcels through the streets at certain hours of the night, and ask him to give an account of himself. To us this rule seems a very good one. It is an excellent preventive of robberies; and it is surely no hardship for an honest man to answer such questions as an officer may put him as to who he is and what he is carrying. It may be a little disagreeable sometimes to be thus accosted; but the obvious utility of the practice ought to outweigh any such slight

Murmurs of war and mutterings of discontent grow louder and louder in France. The pacific professions of the Emperor are not trusted, and it is impossible for Napoleon te conciliate his subjects either by the prospect of peace or by promised glories of war. The familiar expedient of despotism-prosecution of the press and repression of free speech-is being tried with relentless severity. But the smouldering fires of revolution can no more be extinguished in this way than a steam-engine can be stopped by tying down the safety-valve.

W. writes us that the Pacific Railroad will run 40 miles north of Salt Lake City because Brigham Young doesn't want such a Gentile contrivance running through his capital. It so, he shows his usual sagacity. Our opinion in the premises is not worth much; but we think the great world's highway is shortened by this avoidance of the Mormon Zion.

EARTHQUAKE ON STATEN ISLAND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: That the story of an earthquake is Elizabeth, N. J., reported to have been feit in that city on Sunday night last, may not seem entirely incredible, permit me to inform you that similar shocks were dis tinetly felt at the same hour (10 p. m.) on the south side of Staten Island. The writer, who had just returned from Church (and consequently on his poise). was, with several others, seated in the parlor, on the first floor, when suddenly the door, which stood ajar, closed, as if by strong draft, and a heavy thump was felt directly under neath the house. All arose in an instant, when another thump, which shook the building from top to bottem, immediately followed, and a strong smell of sulphur was felt. Two more jars, but less severe, succeeded. The whole time occupied was about a minute and a half, Plast ering, in several places on the ceiling, was loosened and fell to the floor. A feeling of dizziness was super-enced by those in the room, who lost no time in getting out of the house as soon as their bewildered senses would allow them. That this was a bona fide earthquake, and not an upheaving of the ground caused by too frequent imbibations of Jersey lightning (as one of the morning newspapers intimates might have been the case with the relator of the Flizabeth sensation), there can be no doubt, a residence of several years in South America enabling the writer to speak knowingly on the subject. Very re-spettully.

WRECK OF THE STAR OF THE UNION. HAVANA, Nov. 17 .- The steamship Star of the Union, which sailed from New-Orleans on Tuesday last, for this port, was totally wrecked on the coast of this island, near Bahia Honda. The crew and passengers were all saved, but no further particulars are known. The Star of the Union rated A 1, and was only four years old, having been built by Messrs. Birpley & Son, in Phil adelphia, in 1964. Her measurement was 1,0% tuns. Admiral Hoff has ordered the United States gunboat Penobscott to sail at once for Bahia Henda to render assistance to the passengers and crew of the steamer.